

Commercial Standard 166-50

Size Measurements for Men's Work Trousers

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Charles Sawyer, Secretary

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Office of Industry and Commerce

H. B. McCoy, Director

In cooperation with

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

E. U. Condon, Director



Size Measurements for Men's Work Trousers

A Recorded Voluntary Standard of the Trade

COMMODITY STANDARDS

Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Industry and Commerce, and the National Bureau of Standards.

The purpose of Simplified Practice Recommendations is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for stock sizes and varieties of specific commodities that currently are in general production and demand. The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Simplified Practice Recommendation, or a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforceable through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation, or a Commercial Standard originates with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The Division, by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the Division assures continuous servicing of each effective Simplified Practice Recommendation and Commercial Standard, through review and revision, whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action. Simplified Practice Recommendations and Commercial Standards are printed and made available by the Department of Commerce through the Government Printing Office and the Department of Commerce field offices.

COMMERCIAL STANDARD 166-50

for

**SIZE MEASUREMENTS FOR MEN'S
WORK TROUSERS**

[Effective May 30, 1950]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this commercial standard is to provide standard methods of measuring and standard minimum measurements for men's work trousers for the guidance of producers, distributors, and users, in order to eliminate confusion resulting from a diversity of measurements and methods, and to provide a uniform basis for guaranteeing full size.

2. SCOPE

2.1 The standard covers size designations, methods of measuring, and standard minimum measurements for men's work trousers. It also includes recommendations concerning shrinkage, and a recommended means of identification through labeling work trousers produced in conformity with this standard.

3. APPLICATION

3.1 The methods and measurements given herein are applicable to finished garments as delivered by the manufacturer.

4. STANDARD METHODS OF MEASURING

4.1 *Method of measuring.*—The garment to be measured shall be laid out without tension on a smooth, flat surface so that creases and wrinkles will not affect the measurements. Measurements shall be taken to the nearest one-quarter inch.

4.2 *Waist.*—Measured between outside edges of waistband when garment is buttoned. Twice W, figure 1.

4.3 *Inseam.*—Measured along inside seams from the crotch¹ to bottom of leg. I, figure 1.

4.4 *Outseam to top of waistband.*—Measured along outseam from top of the waistband to the bottom of leg. O, figure 1.

4.5 *Seat.*—Measured across garment at fullest part between crotch and waistband. Twice G, figure 1.

¹ The crotch is the point where the two inseams join the seat seam. D, figure 1.

4.6 *Front rise*.—Measured from crotch up front of garment to top of waistband. R, figure 1.

4.7 *Back rise*.—Measured from crotch up back of garment to top of waistband. S, figure 1.

4.8 *Thigh*.—Measured across the leg 1 inch below the crotch, parallel to bottom of the leg. Twice T, figure 1.

4.9 *Knee*.—Measured across the leg 2 inches above midpoint between the crotch and the bottom of leg. Twice K, figure 1.

4.10 *Bottom of leg*.—Measured across leg at bottom of garment. Twice J, figure 1.

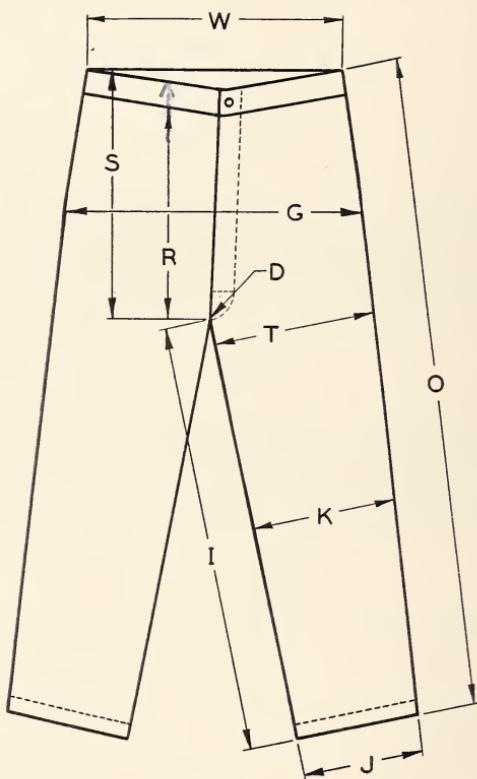


FIGURE 1.—Men's work trousers

5. STANDARD MINIMUM MEASUREMENTS

5.1 Minimum measurements for men's work trousers are indicated in table 1, below.

TABLE 1.—*Standard minimum size measurements for men's work trousers*

Location	Size designations									
	30-32	32-32	34-32	36-32	38-32	40-32	42-32	44-32	46-32	
Waist.....(twice W)	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Waist.....(twice W)	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	
Inseam.....(I)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	
Outseam.....(O)	42½	43	43½	44	44	44½	44½	45	45	
Seat.....(twice G)	41½	43½	45½	47	48½	50	51½	52½	53½	
Front rise.....(R)	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	
Back rise.....(S)	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	
Thigh.....(twice T)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Knee.....(twice K)	21½	21½	22	22	23	23	23½	24	24½	
Bottom of leg.....(twice J)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20½	20½	20½	

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Shrinkage.

6.1.1 It is recognized that fabrics having a varying degree of shrinkage are used in the general production of men's work trousers. Since it is not practical to set up measurements for trousers made from fabrics of every degree of shrinkage, the industry has adopted measurements applicable to fabrics having not more than 1 percent residual shrinkage as determined by appropriate test methods for shrinkage in Commercial Standard 59-44, Textiles—Testing and Reporting, as issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

6.1.2 In view of the above fact, it is recommended that manufacturers using unshrunk fabrics or fabrics having a residual shrinkage of more than 1 percent make proper shrinkage allowance.

6.2 Identification.

6.2.1 In order to assure the purchaser that he is receiving garments which comply with standard measurements, it is recommended that men's work trousers manufactured to conform to such standard measurements be identified by a sticker, tag, or other label attached to the garment carrying the following statement:

This garment has been made to measurements which (with proper allowance for shrinkage)² are in accordance with Commercial Standard CS166-50, as developed by industry and the trade under the procedure of the Commodity Standards Division and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Or, more briefly—

Size (with proper allowance for shrinkage)² conforms to CS166-50, as developed by industry and the trade, and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

7.1 Having been passed through the regular procedure of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors herein-after listed, this commercial standard was issued by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from May 30, 1950.

Edwin W. Ely,
Chief, Commodity Standards Division.

² The words in parentheses are to be included when applicable.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

On March 15, 1949, following the development of a tentative draft based on size data submitted by representative manufacturers, the International Association of Garment Manufacturers requested the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards looking to the establishment of a commercial standard on size measurements for men's work trousers.

The proposed commercial standard was then sent to representative manufacturers, distributors, and users for further comment. Following suitable adjustment in the light of the comments received, and with the unqualified endorsement by a number of interested organizations, no public hearing was believed necessary.

Accordingly, the recommended commercial standard on size measurements for men's work trousers was submitted to those concerned for written acceptance on September 6, 1949. Having received acceptances in writing estimated to represent a satisfactory majority, announcement was issued on March 30, 1950 that the standard, designated CS166-50, would become effective for new production from May 30, 1950.

Project Manager: L. R. GILBERT, Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce.

Technical Adviser: R. S. Cleveland, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each organization nominated its own representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the committee.

JULES GOLDSTEIN (chairman), International Association of Garment Manufacturers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

J. E. DORAN, Oberman & Co., 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

FRED PRUTER, Pacific Coast Garment Manufacturers, San Francisco, Calif.

MILTON A. RADKE, C. P. Brown Manufacturing Co., 217 West Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MANNING T. JONES, Reliance Manufacturing Co., 212 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

MORRIS MICHAEL, JR., Happ Bros. Co., Macon, Ga.

LOUIS ROTHSCHILD, National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers, Washington, D. C.

C. G. PETERSON, Butler Bros., 516 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

NORMAN HILFMAN, National Department Stores, 112 West 38th Street, New York, N. Y. (representing National Retail Dry Goods Association).

HERMAN SPIEGEL, The Hecht Co., Washington, D. C.

C. V. LAVERY, Independent Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Inc., 56 Worth Street, New York, N. Y. (representing Wholesale Dry Goods Institute).

PRESTON B. BERGIN, American Retail Federation, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET H. KINGSBURY, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PAYNE, National Council of Women of the United States, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MRS. ERNEST H. DANIEL, Broad Branch and Grant Roads NW., Washington, D. C. (representing General Federation of Women's Clubs).

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this commercial standard.

Date -----

Commodity Standards Division,
Office of Industry and Commerce,
United States Department of Commerce,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We believe that the Commercial Standard 166-50 constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the

Production ¹ Distribution ¹ Purchase ¹ Testing ¹
of men's work trousers.

We reserve the right to depart from it as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized officer -----
(In Ink)

—
(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer -----

Organization -----
(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address -----

City, zone, and State -----

¹ Underscore which one. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interests, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of commercial standards is to establish for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the commercial standard where practicable in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of commercial standards on a Nation-wide basis is fourfold: first, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The organizations listed below have individually accepted this standard for use as far as practicable in the production, distribution, testing, or purchase of men's work trousers. In accepting the standard, they reserved the right to depart therefrom as they individually deem advisable. It is expected that articles which actually comply with the requirements of this standard in all respects will be regularly identified or labeled as conforming thereto, and that purchasers will require such specific evidence of conformity.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C.
General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
Independent Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Washington, D. C.

National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York, N. Y.
Pacific Coast Garment Manufacturers, San Francisco, Calif.
Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, The, Inc., New York, N. Y.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Aalfs-Baker Manufacturing Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
Abramson Clothing Co., Rice Lake, Wis. (General support.)
Akron Dry Goods Co., The, Akron, Ohio. (General support.)
Allen Manufacturing Co., The, Denver, Colo.
Allen Overall Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Altoona Factories, Inc., Altoona, Pa.
American Overall Co., San Antonio, Tex.
Anderson Bros. Consolidated Co's., Inc., Danville, Va.
Anvil Brand, Inc., High Point, N. C.
Appleton Manufacturing Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Atlas Overall Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bamberger, L., & Co., Newark, N. J.
Bartel, Adam H., Co., Richmond, Ind.
Bean, C. W., & Son, Pacolet, S. C.
Berry Garment Manufacturers, Columbus, Kans.
Bilt-Well Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
Black Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Blue Anchor Overall Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Blue Bell, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bonck, J. H., Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
Boyer-Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich.
Bresee's Oneonta Department Store, Inc., Oneonta, N. Y.
Brody, F., & Sons Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brotman's Men's Wear Stores, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Brown, C. P., Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Brown, L. S., Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Brownstein-Louis Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Buffums', Long Beach, Calif.
Burk & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Burk Fried & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Butler Bros., Chicago, Ill.
California Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Calif.
Carwood Manufacturing Co., Winder, Ga.
Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.
Central of Georgia Railway Co., Savannah, Ga.
Chain Department Stores, Roslindale, Mass.
Chicago Department of Welfare, Chicago, Ill. (General support.)
Cleveland Overall Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Clifton Manufacturing Co., Waco, Tex.
Columbia River Mercantile Co., Longview, Wash.
Commercial Uniform Factories, Kankakee, Ill.
Cones, C. B., Manufacturing Co., The, Lynchburg, Va.

Conro Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Consolidated Garment Manufacturing Co., Altamont, Ill.
Consolidated Pants Co., Hammonton, N. J.
Dainty Duck Uniform Co., New York, N. Y.
Day's Tailor-D Clothing, Inc., Tacoma, Wash.
Diamond-Feinstein Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Dichter, Max, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Dickson-Jenkins Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
District of Columbia, Department of Corrections, Lorton, Va.
Dunn Products, Chicago, Ill.
Eastern-Columbia, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
Easton, D. A., Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Eckerling Bros., Chicago, Ill.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Elman, Samuel, Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Enterprise Stores, Inc., Boston, Mass.
Erlanger Dry Goods Co., The, Canton, Ohio.
Feldman's, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
Finck, W. M., & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Fitz Overall Co., The, Atchison, Kans.
Florida State University, Department of Clothing and Textiles, Tallahassee, Fla.
Freeland Manufacturing Co., Freeland, Pa.
Gable, Wm. F., Co., Altoona, Pa.
Grant, W. T., Co., New York, N. Y.
H & B Pants Co., Boston, Mass.
Hamilton Carhartt Overall Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Happ Bros. Co., Macon, Ga.
Hartley, J. M., & Son Co., Fairmont, W. Va.
Hartmann-Schneider Co., Johnstown, Pa.
Hatch Textile Research, New York, N. Y.
Hickory Overall Co., Hickory, N. C.
Hildreth, A. G., Co., Worcester, Mass.
Horne, Joseph, Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Howard Stores Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hyman, Edward, Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Industrial By-Products & Research Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Industrial Garment Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Industrial Overall Service, Dallas, Tex.
Johnson & Co., St. Peter, Minn.

Johnston & Larimer, Inc., The, Wichita, Kans.
 Kahn Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.
 Kalamazoo Pant Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Kann, S., Sons Co., Washington, D. C.
 Kaufmann Department Stores, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Kaufmans, Inc., San Antonio, Tex.
 Keller's Department Store, Liberty, N. Y.
 Klinkerfues Bros. Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.
 Kriegel, I., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Kugelman's, Woodsville, N. H.
 Lang, Harry, Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Lankford, T. S., & Sons, Abilene, Tex.
 Leinbach, J. G., Co., Inc., The, Reading, Pa.
 Liberty Trouse & Overall Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Lion Uniform Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Loeb, Marcus, & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Loyal Manufacturing Co., Inc., South Boston, Mass.
 Mabley & Carew Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.
 Markson Bros., Boston, Mass.
 McBratney's, Monrovia, Calif.
 McDonald, B. F., Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Melrose Hospital Uniform Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mendenhall-Graham Co., Duluth, Minn.
 Meyers & Son Manufacturing Co., Madison, Ind.
 Milburn Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Miller Bros., Houston, Tex.
 Miller & Paine, Inc., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Modern Pants Co., Boston, Mass.
 Moeller & Son, Chicago, Ill.
 Moore, B. F., & Co., Newport, Vt.
 Moyer Manufacturing Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio.
 N & W Industries, Inc., Lynchburg, Va.
 Namm's Department Store, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 New England Overall Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.
 New England Pants Co., Willimantic, Conn. (General support.)
 New Jersey, State of, State Use Division, Trenton, N. J.
 Northwestern Garment Factory, Chicago, Ill.
 Nudelman Bros., Portland, Oreg.
 Oberman & Co., Jefferson City, Mo.
 Oregon Textile Mills, Portland, Oreg.
 Patzic Testing Laboratories, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Perfect Jacket Manufacturing, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Polksky, A., Co., The, Akron, Ohio.
 Pool, Carl, Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex.
 Pool Manufacturing Co., Sherman, Tex.
 Price, M., New York, N. Y.
 Pyke Manufacturing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Red Diamond Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Reed Bros., Inc., Tupelo, Miss.
 Reed's, Jacob, Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Reliable Clothing Manufacturing Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Reliance Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rice Lake Furnishing Goods Co., Rice Lake, Wis. (General support.)

Rice-Stix, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
 Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Riverside Manufacturing Co., Moultrie, Ga.
 Rombro Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md.
 Rome Manufacturing Co., Rome, Ga.
 Safety Clothing & Equipment Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Salant & Salant, Inc., New York, N. Y.
 Salkin & Linoff, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Sawyer-Barker Co., Portland, Maine.
 Schramm & Schmieg Co., Burlington, Iowa.
 Schudson, Charles, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Seattle Woollen Co., Seattle, Wash.
 Seminole Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Miss.
 Sheldon Lasky Co., Dallas, Tex.
 Siccelflow Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lexington, N. C.
 Silver Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Sinkin, N., San Antonio, Tex.
 Sledge Manufacturing Co., Tyler, Tex.
 Smith Bros. Manufacturing Co., Carthage, Mo.
 Snower Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Southern Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Stahl-Urban & Co., Brookhaven, Miss.
 Standard Garments, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
 Standard Linen Co., Inc., The, Seattle, Wash.
 Steiner & Lobman Dry Goods Co., Montgomery, Ala.
 Sunshine Clothing Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex.
 Tennessee Overall Co., Inc., Tullahoma, Tenn.
 Texas Technological College, Division of Home Economics, Lubbock, Tex.
 Tops Manufacturing Co., Rochester, Ind.
 Union Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
 U. S. Mail Order Co., St. Paul, Minn.
 U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
 Unifog Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Van Wert Manufacturing Co., The, Van Wert, Ohio.
 Warshal's Sporting Goods Co., Seattle, Wash.
 Washington Manufacturing Co., The, Huntington, W. Va.
 Welch-Cook-Beals Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
 Wirk Garment Corp., Ligonier, Ind.
 Woolf, H., & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Work Clothes Headquarters Corp., New York, N. Y.
 Work Uniform Sales Co., Linden, N. J.
 Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Agriculture, United States Department of, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Washington, D. C.
 Interior, United States Department of, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

CS No.

0-40. Commercial standards and their value to business (third edition).
 1-42. Clinical thermometers (third edition).
 2-30. Mopsticks.
 3-40. Stoddard solvent (third edition).
 4-29. Staple porcelain (all-clay) plumbing fixtures.
 5-46. Pipe nipples; brass, copper, steel and wrought-iron (second edition).
 6-31. Wrought-iron pipe nipples (second edition). Superseded by CS5-46.
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 8-41. Gage blanks (third edition).
 9-33. Builders' template hardware (second edition).
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 11-41. Moisture regains of cotton yarns (second edition).
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CS No.

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 19-32. Foundry patterns of wood (second edition).
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 24-43. Screw threads and tap-drill sizes.
 25-30. Special screw threads. Superseded by CS 24-43.
 26-30. Aromatic red cedar closet lining.
 27-36. Mirrors (second edition).
 28-46. Cotton fabric tents, tarpaulins and covers (second edition).
 29-31. Staple seats for water-closet bowls.
 30-31. (Withdrawn).

CS No.

31-38. Wood shingles (fourth edition).
 32-31. Cotton cloth for rubber and pyroxylon coating.
 33-43. Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon) (second edition).
 34-31. Bag, case, and strap leather.
 35-49. Hardwood plywood (fourth edition).
 36-33. Fourdrinier wire cloth (second edition).
 37-31. Steel bone plates and screws.
 38-32. Hospital rubber sheeting.
 39-37. (Withdrawn).
 40-32. Surgeons' rubber gloves.
 41-32. Surgeons' latex gloves.
 42-49. Structural fiber insulating board (fourth edition).
 43-32. Grading of sulfonated oils.
 44-32. Apple wraps.
 45-48. Douglas fir plywood (eighth edition).
 46-49. Hosiery lengths and sizes (fourth edition).
 47-34. Marking of gold-filled and rolled-gold-plate articles other than watchcases.
 48-40. Domestic burners for Pennsylvania anthracite (underfeed type) (second edition).
 49-34. Chip board, laminated chip board, and miscellaneous boards for bookbinding purposes.
 50-34. Binders board for bookbinding and other purposes.
 51-35. Marking articles made of silver in combination with gold.
 52-35. Mohair pile fabrics (100-percent mohair plain velvet, 100-percent mohair plain frieze, and 50-percent mohair plain frieze).
 53-35. Colors and finishes for cast stone.
 54-35. Mattresses for hospitals.
 55-35. Mattresses for institutions.
 56-49. Oak flooring (third edition).
 57-40. Book cloths, buckrams, and impregnated fabrics for bookbinding purposes except library bindings (second edition).
 58-36. Woven elastic fabrics for use in overalls (overall elastic webbing).
 59-44. Textiles—testing and reporting (fourth edition).
 60-48. Hardwood dimension lumber (second edition).
 61-37. Wood-slat venetian blinds.
 62-38. Colors for kitchen accessories.
 63-38. Colors for bathroom accessories.
 64-37. Walnut veneers.
 65-43. Methods of analysis and of reporting fiber composition of textile products (second edition).
 66-38. Marking of articles made wholly or in part of platinum.
 67-38. Marking articles made of karat gold.
 68-38. Liquid hypochlorite disinfectant, deodorant, and germicide.
 69-38. Pine oil disinfectant.
 70-41. Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type) (second edition) (published with CS71-41).
 71-41. Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type) (second edition) (published with CS70-41).
 72-38. Household insecticide (liquid spray type).
 73-48. Old growth Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and Western hemlock standard stock doors (fourth edition).
 74-39. Solid hardwood wall paneling.
 75-42. Automatic mechanical draft oil burners designed for domestic installations (second edition).
 76-39. Hardwood interior trim and molding.
 77-48. Enamelled cast-iron plumbing fixtures (second edition).
 78-40. Ground-and-polished lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS79-40).
 79-40. Blown, drawn, and dropped lenses for sun glasses (second edition) (published with CS78-40).
 80-41. Electric direction signal systems other than semaphore type for commercial and other vehicles subject to special motor vehicle laws (after market).

CS No.

81-41. Adverse-weather lamps for vehicles (after market).
 82-41. Inner-controlled spotlamps for vehicles (after market).
 83-41. Clearance, marker, and identification lamps for vehicles (after market).
 84-41. Electric tall lamps for vehicles (after market).
 85-41. Electric license-plate lamps for vehicles (after market).
 86-41. Electric stop lamps for vehicles (after market).
 87-41. Red electric warning lanterns.
 88-41. Liquid burning flares.
 89-40. Hardwood stair treads and risers.
 90-49. Power cranes and shovels.
 91-41. Factory-fitted Douglas fir entrance doors.
 92-41. Cedar, cypress and redwood tank stock lumber.
 93-50. Portable electric drills (exclusive of high frequency) (second edition).
 94-41. Calking lead.
 95-41. Lead pipe.
 96-41. Lead traps and bends.
 97-42. Electric supplementary driving and passing lamps for vehicles (after market).
 98-42. Artists' oil paints.
 99-42. Gas floor furnaces—gravity circulating type.
 100-47. Porcelain-enamelled steel utensils (third edition).
 101-43. Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
 102-. (Reserved for Diesel and fuel-oil engines).
 103-48. Rayon jacquard velour (with or without other decorative yarn) (second edition).
 104-49. Warm-air furnaces equipped with vaporizing-type oil burners (third edition).
 105-48. Mineral wool insulation for low temperatures (second edition).
 106-44. Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics) (second edition).
 107-45. (Withdrawn).
 108-43. Treading automobile and truck tires.
 109-44. Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.
 110-43. Tire repairs—vulcanized (passenger, truck, and bus tires).
 111-43. Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.
 112-43. Homogeneous fiber wallboard.
 113-44. Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.
 114-43. Hospital sheeting for mattress protection.
 115-44. Porcelain-enamelled tanks for domestic use.
 116-44. Bituminized-fibre drain and sewer pipe.
 117-49. Mineral wool insulation for heated industrial equipment (second edition).
 118-44. Marking of jewelry and novelties of silver.
 (E)119-45. Dial indicators (for linear measurements).
 120-48. Standard stock pondcrosa pine doors (third edition).
 121-45. Women's slip sizes (woven fabrics).
 122-49. Western softwood plywood (second edition).
 123-49. Grading of diamond powder (second edition).
 (E)124-45. Master disks.
 125-47. Prefabricated homes (second edition).
 126-45. Tank mounted air compressors.
 127-45. Self-contained mechanically refrigerated drinking water coolers.
 128-49. Men's sport shirt sizes—woven fabrics (other than those marked with regular neckband sizes) (second edition).
 129-47. Materials for safety wearing apparel (second edition).
 130-46. Color materials for art education in schools.
 131-46. Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting.
 132-46. Hardware cloth.
 133-46. Woven wire netting.
 134-46. Cast aluminum cooking utensils (metal composition).
 135-46. Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of work shirts).

¹ Where "(E)" precedes the CS number, it indicates an emergency commercial standard, drafted under war conditions with a view toward early revision.

CS No.	CS No.
136-46. Blankets for hospitals (wool, and wool and cotton).	152-48. Copper naphthenate wood-preserved (spray, brush, dip application).
137-46. Size measurements for men's and boys' shorts (woven fabrics).	153-48. Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for girls (for the knit underwear industry). 154- . (Reserved for wire rope.)
138-49. Insect wire screening (second edition).	155-50. Body measurements for the sizing of boys' apparel (knit underwear, shirts, trousers).
139-47. Work gloves.	156-49. Colors for polystyrene plastics.
140-47. Testing and rating convectors.	157-49. Ponderosa pine and sugar pine plywood.
141-47. Sine bars, blocks, plates, and fixtures.	158-49. Model forms for girls' apparel.
142-47. Automotive lifts.	159-49. Sun glass lenses made of ground and polished plate glass, thereafter thermally curved.
143-47. Standard strength and extra strength perforated clay pipe.	160-49. Wood-fiber blanket insulation (for building construction).
144-47. Formed metal porcelain enameled sanitary ware.	161-49. "Standard grade" hot-dipped galvanized ware (coated after fabrication).
145-47. Testing and rating hand-fired hot water supply boilers.	162-49. Tufted bedspreads.
146-47. Gowns for hospital patients.	163-49. Standard stock ponderosa pine windows, sash, and screens.
147-47. Colors for molded urea plastics.	164- . (Reserved for "concrete mixers".)
148-48. Men's circular flat and rib knit rayon underwear.	165-50. Zinc naphthenate wood-preserved (spray, brush, dip application).
149-48. Utility type house dress sizes.	166-50. Size measurements for men's work trousers.
150-48. Hot rolled rail steel bars (produced from Tee-section rails).	167-50. Automotive and general service copper tube.
151-48. Body measurements for the sizing of apparel for infants, babies, toddlers, and children (for the knit underwear industry).	168-50. Polystyrene plastic wall tiles, and adhesives for their application.

NOTICE.—Those interested in commercial standards with a view toward accepting them as a basis of everyday practice may secure copies of the above standards, while the supply lasts, by addressing the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Industry and Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.